

# Arkansas Weather Statistics for 2023

## Tornadoes

**(12 tornadoes, 0 fatalities, 9 injuries)**

**Note: Roughly 37 tornadoes occur annually (based on a thirty year average from 1991 to 2020). Tornadoes rated EFU (where “U” is unknown) indicate unknown damage because there was no damage to survey.**

1. 3 miles SW of Norphlet (Union Co.), January 2, 1147 AM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 0.2 mile.
2. 4 miles WNW of Hot Springs Village to 5 miles NW of Hot Springs Village (Garland Co.), January 2, 238 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.1 miles. (2 injuries)
3. 2 miles S of Berlin to 1 mile ESE of Halley (Ashley, Chicot, and Desha Cos.), January 2, 654 PM - An EF2 tornado had a path length of 43.3 miles.
4. 5 miles WSW of Kilbourne to 9 miles SW of Eudora (West Carroll Parish, LA and Chicot Co., AR), January 2, 902 PM - An EF0 tornado had a path length of 3.9 miles.
5. 4 miles SW of Waldo to 1 mile NNE of Waldo (Columbia Co.), January 18, 1034 AM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 5.1 miles.
6. 7 miles NW of Junction City to 2 miles SSW of El Dorado (Union Co.), January 18, 1240 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 9.5 miles.
7. 2 miles E of Arbaugh to 6 miles ENE of Arbaugh (Newton Co.), February 16, 112 AM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 4.0 miles.
8. 2 miles WSW of Pindall to 4 miles SE of Bruno (Searcy and Marion Cos.), February 16, 159 AM - An EF2 tornado had a path length of 11.0 miles. (2 injuries)
9. 6 miles SW of Marshall to 4 miles SW of Marshall (Searcy Co.), February 16, 221 AM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 2.0 miles.

10. 6 miles WSW of Fouke to 5 miles NE of Bloomburg (Miller Co.), March 2, 558 PM - An EF1 tornado had a path length of 1.8 miles.
11. 6 miles ENE of Daisy to 5 miles SW of Glenwood (Pike Co.), March 2, 1050 PM - An EF2 tornado had a path length of 1.8 miles. (5 injuries)
12. 4 miles SSE of Wabbaseka (Jefferson Co.), March 3, 157 AM - An EF0 tornado had a path length of 0.7 mile.

## **Thunderstorm (Straight-Line) Winds** **(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)**

80 to 90 mph

Rison (Cleveland Co.), March 1

4 miles N of Carthage (Dallas Co.), March 3

75 to 80 mph

1 mile NE of Damascus to 4 miles NE of Damascus (Van Buren Co.), March 2

6.8 miles N of Mt. Vernon (Faulkner Co.), March 2

## **Non-Thunderstorm Winds** **(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)**

### **Hail**

**(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)**

3.00 inches

Woodlawn (Cleveland Co.), March 1

2.00 inches

1 mile WSW of Elm Park (Scott Co.), January 11

## **Floods and Flash Floods**

### **(1 fatality, 0 injuries)**

Waldron (Scott Co.) – A pickup truck was swept off of Highway 80 east of town by a swollen Poteau River on March 2nd. The vehicle was found the next morning after the river receded, and the body of the driver (a grandfather trying to visit his grandson) was nearby.

## **Lightning**

### **(0 fatalities, 0 injuries)**

## **Records of Note**

Saint Charles (Arkansas Co.) – A whopping 10.80 inches of rain was measured on January 3rd. This is the highest one day total at the site dating back to 1930.

Cane Creek State Park (Lincoln Co.) – On January 3rd, 7.30 inches of rain was tallied. This was the most rain in one day locally since records began in 1998.

Little Rock National Airport (Pulaski Co.) – As a storm system intensified and moved over Arkansas early on March 3rd, the barometric pressure dropped to 29.12 inches at 640 am CST. This was the lowest pressure since 1969 locally, and the fifth lowest pressure on record.

North Little Rock Airport (Pulaski Co.) – The barometric pressure dropped to 29.07 inches at 635 am CST on March 3rd. This was the lowest pressure since data collection began in 1975.

### **Notes:**

**Severe weather events shown above have likely been certified for publication in *Storm Data* (published by the National Centers for Environmental Information) if they occurred more than 60 days prior to the first day of the current month. So, reports in February would be published by May 1st. These entries are still subject to change if additional information is received or errors are found.**

**Severe weather events will be added as soon as possible after they occur. However, because it often takes several days to survey tornado tracks after a large severe weather outbreak, it may be a week or more before tornadoes can be added to the list.**

**Beginning and ending points of a tornado are determined by a laptop and a GPS device used during storm surveys. Initially, the points are represented by latitudes and longitudes. At the conclusion of the surveys, nearby towns are used to reference these points. Some of the towns in the database are quite small, and it may be necessary to use commercial map plotting software to locate these communities.**